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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE.

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

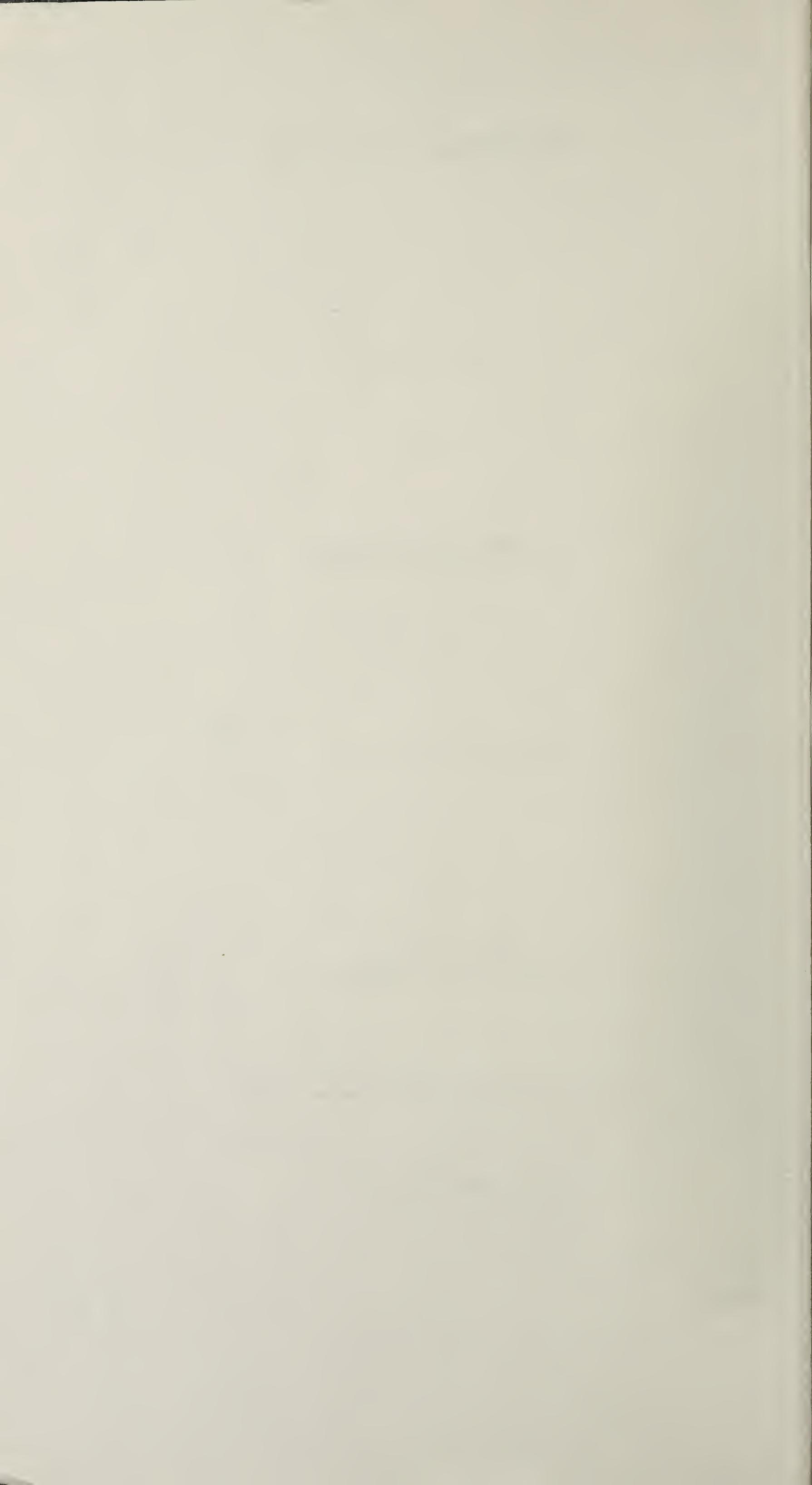
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

ON THE WORK OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

.....

Council Offices,
Marple,
Cheshire.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1950.

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Chairman - Councillor S. Taylor.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor J. Tankard.

Councillor P. Archer.

" M.S. Arnfield.

" J.W. Dalby.

" J. Jinks.

" J.H. Kemp.

" A.L. Russell.

" S.B. Sawyer.

" A.C. Taylor.

" F. Williams.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health

C. G. K. THOMPSON, M.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

FREDERICK SHACKLOCK, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

HARRY CHADERTON, M.S.I.A.

Surveyor and Water Engineer

A.G. KELLY, A.M.I.M.E.

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MARPLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,

Marple,

13th July, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Marple Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In the absence of the Medical Officer of Health, who resigned in March this year, I have the pleasure of submitting the Annual Report on the work carried out by the Officers of the Public Health Department during the year 1950, and of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council and the Health Committee for their support during the year.

I am also grateful to Mr. Chadderton, who has continued to give wholehearted support and has worked untiringly in the interests of the Department.

I would also like to record my appreciation of the help given by my colleagues in other departments.

I am,

Yours obediently,

F. SHACKLOCK,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

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SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	7,130
Population (Census 1931) (Old area)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,390
Population New Area (Registrar General's Estimate, 1938)										..	11,790
Population 1950 (Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate)										..	13,010
Number of inhabited houses -	Ludworth	706									
	Mellor	556									
	Marple	<u>3,230</u>									
	Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,492

Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£90,741
Product of a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£365

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS.

Live Births:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	175	93	82
Illegitimate	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>182</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>86</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

Birth Rate - 13.98.

Still Births:-

Legitimate	6	2	4
Illegitimate	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

DEATHS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths	176	97	79

Death Rate - 13.52.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

(a) Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	Nil.
(b) Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 (Live and still births)			..		Nil.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	2	2
	---	---	---

Rates:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	-	21.97.
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	-	22.85.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Deaths from Cancer (All ages)	31	14	17
Deaths from Measles (" ")	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-

Deaths classified by Ages.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
0 - 1 year	4	2	2
1 - 10 years	2	-	2
11 - 20 years	-	-	-
21 - 30 years	-	-	-
31 - 40 years	3	3	-
41 - 50 years	8	3	5
51 - 60 years	25	19	6
61 - 70 years	39	27	12
71 - 80 years	63	31	32
81 - 90 years	30	12	18
91 - 100 years	2	-	2
Total	176	97	79

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS - 1950.

No.	Cause of Death.	1950	
		M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	1	1
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	-
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	5
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
14.	Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	13	9
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-
16.	Diabetes	-	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	12	11
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	17	9
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	-
20.	Other heart disease	20	14
21.	Other circulatory disease	6	6
22.	Influenza	1	4
23.	Pneumonia	1	1
24.	Bronchitis	5	6
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	-	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
34.	All other accidents	1	2
35.	Suicide	-	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	ALL CAUSES	97	79

MARPLE URBAN DISTRICT.

EXTRACTS FROM STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1943 - 1950.

	BIRTHS.			STILL BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.		
	Year	Population	Total.	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate.	Total.	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
	to									All Live Causes.	Live Causes.	Sepsis.
	Mid-Year.									& Still Births.	Puerp.	
1943	12,650	146	141	5	11.5	5	4	1	0.39	33.1	148	11.07
1944	11,960	189	182	7	15.8	8	8	-	0.66	40.6	146	12.2
1945	11,820	166	155	11	14.04	5	5	-	0.42	28.07	150	12.69
1946	12,270	171	164	7	13.93	5	3	2	0.40	29.23	169	13.77
1947	12,380	190	184	6	15.34	6	6	-	0.48	31.57	181	14.54
1948	12,750	193	182	11	15.13	2	2	-	0.15	10.36	182	14.27
1949	12,830	182	177	5	14.18	5	3	2	0.38	27.47	154	12.00
1950	13,010	182	175	7	13.98	6	6	-	0.46	32.96	176	13.52

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The following bacteriological examinations required by the Council during the year were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital:-

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>
Swabs for Diphtheria	5	-	5
Milk for Tuberculosis	81	5	76
Milk for Bacterial Count (B.Coli)			
Milk for Methylene Blue Reduction Test		103	(Details in Sec. E)
Milk for Phosphatase Test			

Samples of the district water supplies:

Bacteriological.

Public Supplies	107
Private Supplies	9
	116
	==

Ambulance Facilities.

Infectious Disease cases are provided for by the Isolation Hospital Ambulances. Other cases are provided for by the Cheshire County Council Service. Both services have adequately fulfilled requirements during the year.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

There are three District Nurses in the area employed by the Cheshire County Council and working under the direction of the Divisional Medical Officer.

The nurses are available for General Nursing and for Maternity Work.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There is one private Maternity Home in the area, situated at St. Martin's Vicarage, Marple.

Hospitals.

Infectious disease cases other than Smallpox requiring removal to hospital are treated at Stockport Isolation Hospital.

Facilities for Smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire, and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury.

Tuberculosis is treated under the County Council Scheme and Dispensaries are maintained at Hyde and Stockport.

There is no Municipal or County Maternity Hospital in the area and both Maternity and General cases are treated at Stockport, either in the Infirmary or Stepping Hill Hospital or at Manchester.

Nab Top Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and the Orthopaedic Hospital for crippled children are both situated in the Urban District.

Clinics and Child Welfare Centres.

There are four child welfare centres maintained by the County Council, situated at Marple, Marple Bridge, Mellor and High Lane. Also a School Clinic at Marple.

Mortuary. The Mortuary for the district is maintained at the Council Offices.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

GENERAL. The following table shows the number of cases of each disease notified from 1943-1950.

DISEASE.	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 *	1949 *	1950 *
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	37	5	25	29	8	19	14	52
Diphtheria	-	14	23	3	2	3	-	-
Enteric (Inc:Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	2	2	4	2	2	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	3	6	7	2	4	2	4
Epidemic Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Acute Polio Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	1	-	-	0	0
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Measles	49	46	112	44	145	21	49	251
Whooping Cough	23	28	30	40	12	101	58	52
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Totals	126	98	199	128	172	154	128	366

* Figures for 1948, 1949 and 1950 are those after correction of diagnosis.

Age Distribution of Diphtheria.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	4	14	1	1	3	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
20 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	14	23	3	2	3	-	-

DIPHTHERIA.

Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during 1950:-

Estimate of Population, 1950.

Under 5 - 122	Children aged 0 - 4 -	952
5 to 14 - 55	Children aged 5 - 14 -	<u>1,549</u>
177		2,501
—		—

At the 31st December, 1950, the total number of children aged 1 - 15 immunised was 1,352 - 54.05 per cent.

In addition, 61 persons over 15 years of age were immunised.

TUBERCULOSIS.NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950.

Age Period.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	3	-	1	2	-	-	-

The number of cases remaining in the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1950 was:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Males	33	16
Females	<u>36</u>	<u>11</u>
	69	27

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. Water.

A water supply of first-class all round quality is supplied to Marple from Stockport Corporation and with the completion of a new trunk main from the Jacksonsedge Reservoir to Ludworth, the old unsatisfactory and often polluted supplies from Cote Green and Devils Elbow Reservoirs have been dispensed with. As a result of this not inconsiderable achievement, the residents of Ludworth and Marple Bridge areas are now receiving the benefit of a first-class supply free from bacteriological pollution and wandering tadpoles, etc.

With the exception of a small tank at Tarden supplying a few cottages in the vicinity, the only other public supply is the Hayfield and Mellor Joint Water Supply which supplies the houses in the Mellor and Moor End areas.

This supply is normally of good quality and exceptional organic purity but during the year routine samples taken by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination have shewn evidence of pollution which became so persistent that consumers were advised to boil all drinking water until further notice. Frequent samples taken at the inlet to Appletree Reservoir and a series of samples taken daily at Jordanwall (the point of entry of the supply into the Urban District) proved that the pollution was occurring in the Appletree Reservoir. Every possible source of pollution was investigated and eventually it was found that the Reservoir could be polluted during heavy and continuous rainfall by surface water.

Various schemes were considered to prevent this contamination and the Council decided on the insertion of a clay core as a barrier between the Reservoir and the land abutting and to provide a trench to drain away surface water behind the clay core. This work has been put in hand and should be completed early next year.

The tracing of the pollution referred to and the necessity of keeping the condition of the water supplies under continual observation, involved frequent sampling and the following table gives the results of the numerous samples taken.

Number of Samples taken:-

Bacteriological.

Public Supplies	107
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Private Supplies	9
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Swimming Baths	2
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	118
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Table showing results of the bacteriological examination of 118 samples:-

<u>Source of Sample.</u>	<u>Wholesome.</u>	<u>Border-line.</u>	<u>Potentially Unwholesome.</u>
Devils Elbow	5	-	8
Cote Green	1	2	5
Tarden	-	-	1
Jordanwall Nook	44	2	2
Appletree	1	6	26
Stockport Corporation	4	-	-
Private Supplies	-	1	8
Swimming Baths	2	-	-
	<hr/> 57 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 50 <hr/>

Two samples from the Marple Swimming Baths were taken during the season and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results of both these samples were satisfactory.

One sample of water was taken from the Hayfield and Mellor Joint Supply to ascertain the plumbe solvency of this supply. The analyst reports as follows:-

"Although the reaction of the water is very slightly on the acid side of strict neutrality, the sample of water submitted is not plumbe solvent".

RAINFALL 1950.

Records taken at Rose Hill Depot.

MONTH.	INCHES.			No. of Days Rain Fell.			PROGRESSIVE Total Inches			REMARKS.	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950.	1949.	Total	Days	1950	1949	
JANUARY	2.40	2.35	9	21	2.40	2.35	9	21			
FEBRUARY	4.24	2.00	20	14	6.64	4.35	29	35	Highest since 1946.		
MARCH	1.63	1.89	11	11	8.27	6.24	40	46			
APRIL	3.57	3.07	23	18	11.84	9.31	63	64	Highest since 1932.		
MAY	1.24	3.06	14	17	13.08	12.37	77	81	Lowest since 1936.		
JUNE	3.39	1.17	15	9	16.47	13.54	92	90			
JULY	2.54	2.79	15	14	19.01	16.33	107	104			
AUGUST	3.78	2.44	18	11	22.79	18.77	125	115			
SEPTEMBER	5.65	1.08	27	7	28.44	19.85	152	122	Highest since 1927.		
OCTOBER	2.11	3.49	12	17	30.55	23.34	164	139			
NOVEMBER	4.91	4.57	23	26	35.46	27.91	187	165	Highest since 1944.		
DECEMBER	2.88	5.21	17	22	38.34	33.12	204	187			

Drainage and Sewerage.

Marple Area. Sewage works at Dooley Lane and at Strines provide for all but small parts of the area which are drained to septic tanks or on the conservancy system.

Mellor and Ludworth Area. The Sewage works at Low Marple provides for the major part of the built up area the remainder being unsewered and dependent on septic tanks or the conservancy system. The number of septic tanks throughout the district tends to increase owing to the modernisation of some of the old houses formerly without water closets.

Rivers and Streams.

A most attractive feature of the Urban District is the valley of the River Goyt. This is unfortunately often marred by the very serious pollution by Trade effluents of various colour and odour which are discharged into the river from time to time (before it reached this area). Some improvement is being attempted by Officials of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee and the Lancashire Rivers Board whose duty it is to prevent such pollution as far as practicable under existing legislation. During the year this pollution has not been so obvious owing to the heavy rainfall.

(i) Sanitary Accommodation.

The disposal of excrement in the district is dealt with by three methods:-

Water carriage, pails and middens.

The following table shows the number of these in the district:-

Water Closets	4898
Waste Water Closets	150
Privy Middens	12
Pail Closets	297
Dry Ashpits	14
Ashbins	4551

(ii) Refuse Collection and Disposal and Sanitary Pail Collection.

Refuse is collected by means of two Karrier Bantam Vehicles with a team of four men (including driver) to each vehicle. The men are supplied with bin trucks for the easy transport of dustbins from house to road prior to emptying, they are also provided with protective clothing including overalls and raincoats.

The continued building of houses and the increase in population is steadily increasing the work of the refuse collection service and the number of men engaged is the minimum capable of maintaining the present service.

Sanitary Pail Collection.

This work is carried out separately from refuse collection by means of an iron tank with sealed doors fitted onto a motor vehicle manned by a driver and mate. The men are supplied with protective clothing and the tank is emptied at the sewage works. The collection takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ days per week owing to the widely scattered situation of the premises and the condition of the private roads, etc.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on a site at the bottom of the valley near Beechwood, Marple. The site was leased from the owner in 1948. It is centrally situated and is estimated to provide tipping space for fifteen years.

Apart from delays caused by snowfall, etc. these services have operated very satisfactorily during the year and at a minimum cost having regard to the size and nature of the district which necessitates the collection of refuse and pails from premises situated 1,000 feet above sea level in some cases.

The total cost of refuse collection and disposal and pail collection for the year 1950 was as follows:-

	£.
Cost of Refuse Collection	3,814.
Cost of Refuse Disposal	350.
Cost of Sanitary Pail Collection	<u>621.</u>
Total	£4,785.
Less Income from Trade Refuse Collection	<u>34.</u>
Nett Cost	<u>£4,751.</u>

Cost per house or premises.

Refuse Collection and Disposal	£0. 18. 6.
Sanitary Pail Collection	£2. 1.11.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Inspector reports the following inspections made during the year 1950:-

Nature of Inspection.

Water Supply	178.
Drainage	328.
Stables and Piggeries	5.
Fried Fish Shops	20.
Moveable Dwellings	53.
Mechanical Factories)	83.
Non-Mechanical Factories)	83.
Outworkers	3.
Bakehouses	69.
Public Conveniences	12.
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	14.
Refuse Collection	330.
Refuse Disposal	56.
Rodent Control	747.
Schools	15.
Shops	202.
Miscellaneous Visits	243.
Swimming Baths	6.
Pollution of Streams	9.
Inspection of Houses re complaints, etc.)	518.
Re-inspection of above)	13.
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts	13.

Nature of Inspection.

Miscellaneous Housing visits including visits re	
Council Houses	600.
Vermicious Premises	14.
Inquiry re Infectious Disease	76.
Disinfection	72.
Miscellaneous Infectious visits	5.
Food Poisoning Inquiries	-.
Inspection of Meat and Food at Slaughterhouse and Shops	43.
Inspection of Butchers' Shops	50.
Fishmongers and Poulterers	12.
Grocers	123.
Greengrocers	21.
Ice Cream Shops	103.
Food Preparation Premises	17.
Restaurant Kitchens	16.
Dairies and Milkshops	9.
Milk Samples - Bacteriological	103.
Milk Samples - Tuberle Bacilli	82.
Water Samples - Bacteriological	119.
Ice Cream Samples	66.
Smoke Observations	2.
	<u>4,437.</u>

Notices - Informal.

	<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Acts, 1936	73	56
Housing Act, 1936	10	10
Milk and Dairies Regulations	3	3
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	15	13
Factory Act, 1937	9	9
Shop Acts	4	4
	<u>124</u>	<u>95</u>

Notices - Statutory.

	<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	12	11
Housing Act, 1936	1	1

Defects and Nuisances remedied during the year.

Defects.

Drains and Sewers choked or defective	73.
W.C. Fittings or Structure defective	5.
Pail Closets defective	15.
W.C. Closets defective	4.
Sinks broken or insanitary	2.
Waste pipes leaking or short	6.
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters leaking	15.
Soil pipes leaking or defective	2.

Defects.

Insanitary yard paving	2.
Dilapidated firegrates and flues	5.
Perished Plaster of walls and ceilings	16.
Dilapidated Windows and Doors	18.
Leaking roofs	18.
Damp houses	12.
Percolations of water, etc. into premises	4.
Dirty premises	3.
Offensive accumulations	2.
Defective Dustbins	183.
Pail Closets (converted to Water Closets)	3.
Defective cesspools and septic tanks	5.
Defects in factories	11.
Vermin Infestation Rats and Mice	89.
Vermin Infestation Bugs, Fleas, etc.	5.
Broken or defective floors	6.
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(iv) Shops and Offices.

(a) Shops Act, 1934. The major portion of the Act is administered by the County Council. There has been no occasion for the Sanitary Inspector to take action in connection with the heating and ventilation of shops or to secure the provision of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities.

(b) Offices. No action has been necessary under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Sanitary accommodation, ventilation or overcrowding of offices.

(v) Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

Licences.

Number of applications received:-

(a) for use of sites	1950.
(b) in respect of moveable dwellings	Nil. 32.

Licences were granted to 29 of the 32 applicants, subject to the conditions imposed by the Council.

(vi) Smoke Abatement.

Interviews with proprietors of factories, engineers and stokers have ensured co-operation with the Public Health Department and the emission of black smoke from factories in the Urban District has been reduced to a minimum. No complaints were received during the year.

(vii) Swimming Baths.

Record of Attendances of Bathers for 1950.

Month.	Gents.	Ladies.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Spectators.
April	355	114	2,327	1,688	4,484	174
May	746	235	3,323	3,562	7,866	213
June	635	503	5,639	4,665	11,442	299
July	520	267	3,920	3,008	7,715	196
August	468	260	2,842	3,993	7,563	190
September	295	137	2,516	2,044	4,992	154

Total no. of bathers for six months - 44,062
 Total no. of spectators - 1,226.

	<u>Bathers.</u>	<u>Spectators.</u>
Total for 1950 (6 months)	44,062	1,226
Total for 1949 (6 months)	45,107	1,707
Total for 1948 (6 months)	41,990	1,746
Total for 1947 (6 months)	35,822	1,598
Total for 1938 (7 months)	29,205	1,246
Total for 1937 (7 months)	25,922	912

The popularity of the Marple Public Baths continues although the number of bathers has declined for the first time since 1937.

(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of dwellings found to be infested:-

Council Houses	-	0.
Other Houses	-	4.

Rodent Control.

The destruction of rats and mice has been continued on the same lines as last year under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who is Rodent Officer for the District. The work is carried out by the rodent operative who is engaged on a part-time basis, and includes survey of the district and the treating of all infestations systematically in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture requirements. The number of infestations discovered and treated during the year is:-

Rat Infestations	-	74.
Mice Infestations	-	15.
Number of Premises Inspected	-	721.

Schools.

There are five elementary schools and one secondary school in the Urban District. The water supply in all cases is satisfactory. The Sanitary accommodation at the secondary school and four of the elementary

schools is satisfactory comprising water closets of suitable type. Latrines or trough closets are provided at one school. These cannot be classed as satisfactory sanitary fittings and plans prepared by the Cheshire County Council for the extension and improvement of the school include the provision of modern cloakrooms and sanitary accommodation.

A new junior school is in course of erection at Rose Hill, Marple.

Parks and Recreation Grounds.

The area of parks, recreation grounds and public open spaces in the district is as follows:-

						<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Memorial Park	..	..	..	..	..	13.340
High Lane Park	..	..	..	..	..	10.520
Mellor Memorial Park	..	..	..	..	..	.360
Brabyns Park	..	..	..	..	..	91.175

Recreation Grounds.

Marple Village	..	..	..	..	..	6.380
Windlehurst	..	..	..	..	..	.400
Ludworth	..	..	..	..	..	3.230
Mellor	..	..	..	..	..	2.750
Hawk Green	..	..	..	..	..	6.020
Strines Road	..	..	..	..	..	.500
Mill Brow	..	..	..	..	..	.500

Open Spaces.

Barlow Wood	..	..	..	..	..	20.000
Total	..	..	..	..	..	155.175

SECTION D.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

Owing to the great demand for houses new and old and the shortage of manpower and materials, it was felt the time was not opportune to attempt reconditioning or closing of dwelling houses which must inevitably follow inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, consequently only urgent defects and nuisances prejudicial to health have been dealt with and notices for these served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, as shown in Section C. of this report.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

The Food and Drugs Milk and Dairies Act, 1944.

The Food and Drugs Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and has the effect of transferring the responsibility for supervision, etc. of Milk Production and conditions in dairy farms to the Ministry of Agriculture whose representative in Cheshire is:-

The Cheshire County Milk Regulations Officer,
Berkeley Towers,
Nantwich Road,
Crewe.

The Marple Urban District Council are still the responsible authority with regard to the supervision of milk distribution. Sampling of milk retailed in the Urban District has been continued ~~and~~ compliance with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, so far as they relate to distributors enforced by the Council

There are 32 farmers who sell milk by retail sale only and 46 farmers who dispose of their milk by wholesale only in the Urban District. There are 8 Retailers from outside the area selling milk in the Urban District.

The number of Accredited Producers in the area is 18.

The number of Tuberculin Tested Producers in the area is 11.

Milk Sampling.

The number of milk samples taken in the district and submitted for examination and test during the year is as follows:-

1. Raw Milk - Tuberculosis Test	.	.	.	.	81.
2. Raw Milk - Methylene Blue Test	.	.	.	.	89.
3. Pasteurised Milk - Methylene Blue Test	.	.	.	.	12.
4. Sterilised Milk - Turbidity Test	.	.	.	.	2.
					184.

Results.

Tuberculosis Test	= Negative	76.
	Positive	5.
Methylene Blue Test (Raw Milk)	- Passed	72.
	Failed	17.
Methylene Blue Test (Pasteurised Milk)	- Passed	12.
	Failed	-
Turbidity Test (Sterilised Milk)	- Passed	2.
	Failed	-

The T.B. positive results were immediately reported to the County Medical Officer of Health and as a result of investigations made by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 6 cows were proved to be giving tuberculous milk and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The Council have issued four supplementary licences for the retail sale of Pasteurised milk and five supplementary licences for the retail sale of Tuberculin Tested milk in the Urban District. During the year, two more farms have been brought up to the required standard for Tuberculin Tested licences.

Meat Inspection.

There are eighteen butchers' shops in the Urban District, also one travelling shop and ten slaughterhouses. Only one licence has been issued during the year for slaughterhouse and 2 licences to slaughter.

Since the operation of the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme under the Ministry of Food in 1940, the slaughterhouses in the Urban District have not been used, the home killed meat being allocated from the Stockport No.2 Ministry of Food Depot where your Sanitary Inspector takes over the duties of Meat Inspection one week in eight.

The number of carcases examined by the Marple Sanitary Inspector during the year 1950 is as follows:-

Bovines, including Bulls, Oxen, Cows and Heifers	-	695
Calves	-	175
Sheep	-	1,791
Pigs	-	<u>1</u>
		2,662

The quantity of this meat condemned as unfit for human food is:-

Weight of meat including offal affected with Tuberculosis	- 22,063 lbs.
Weight of meat affected with other disease	- <u>4,878</u> lbs.
Total	- 26,941 lbs.

Analysis of Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed.	405	290	175	1,791	1
Number inspected.	405	290	175	1,791	1
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned.	-	2	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	172	135	-	77	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis.	42.46	47.24	-	4.35	-
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned.	-	15	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	68	147	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	16.79	55.86	-	-	-

Inspection of Other Foods.

Canned Corned Meat	.	.	.	.	.	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Canned Pork	.	.	.	.	.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Canned Tongues	.	.	.	.	.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Canned Meats	.	.	.	.	.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Canned Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	6	lbs.
Canned Salmon	.	.	.	.	.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Canned Sardines	.	.	.	.	.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Wet Fish	.	.	.	.	.	92	lbs.
Canned Peas	.	.	.	.	.	52	lbs.
Canned Beans	.	.	.	.	.	9	lbs.
Canned Carrots	.	.	.	.	.	20	lbs.
Canned Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Canned Plums	.	.	.	.	.	50	lbs.
Canned Peaches	.	.	.	.	.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Canned Pears	.	.	.	.	.	6	lbs.
Canned Strawberries	.	.	.	.	.	2	lbs.
Evaporated Milk	.	.	.	.	.	111	lbs.
Butter	.	.	.	.	.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Wheat and Corn Flakes	.	.	.	.	.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Grape Fruit Marmalade	.	.	.	.	.	12	lbs.

631 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

There are nineteen bakehouses, seven fried fish shops and seven wet fish shops in the area and the following inspections have been made during the year:-

Bakehouses	=	69	Defects found and abated	-	17
Fried Fish Shops	=	20	" " " "	-	4
Wet Fish Shops	=	12	" " " "	-	2

During the year, the Marple Urban District Council Byelaws for the control of the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air came into force.

In an effort to raise to a high level the standard of hygiene in the 129 premises in the district where food for human consumption is sold or stored, copies of these Byelaws together with an extract from the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were served on the proprietors of all these premises.

During the year, 328 visits for inspection purposes were made, and whilst there is still room for improvement at some premises, the standard attained generally is good. Thirty-two of the above premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for the manufacture or sale of sausages, potted, pressed or preserved meat, etc. and thirty-eight are registered for the sale of ice cream.

The number of samples of Ice Cream taken during the year and tested by means of the Methylene Blue Reduction Test was 59. These were classified at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, as follows:-

<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>Grade 2.</u>	<u>Grade 3.</u>	<u>Grade 4.</u>
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35	9	8	7
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Generally, Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory. Three manufacturers whose supplies were unsatisfactory were contacted and further samples were taken and as a result of this action, the supplies were brought to a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

Adulteration of Food.

The County Council administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food.

Factories Act, 1937.

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices.</u>	<u>Prosecutions.</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power	54	3	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	14	2	-
Other Premises (Building Works, etc.)	-	-	-

<u>Defects.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Abated.</u>	<u>Referred to H.M.I.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-
	11	11	-

